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NEWSPAPER SLANG.

The Technical Phrases Used in the City Newspaper Offices.

The extraordinary growth in the press of this country has naturally brought in with it a multitude of new words to express its varying phases. Below will be found a number, many of which have never been placed in type before for the general reader. The "advertising man" is in many offices the mainstay of the proprietor, and if successful, frequently is in reality the master. His business is the selecting of advertisements. Blessed is that journal which has a good agent, and miserable is the proprietor who is cursed with a poor one. "A man on it" is the phrase a city editor or managing editor uses when his attention is called to something about to happen, or which has happened, and his answer indicates that a reporter has been detailed to attend to it. There is no wrong in using this about a woman. "Associated press" is the combination of daily papers in the cities, by which the news from other cities is collected and distributed in common. The "amusement man" attends to the theaters and other shows, writing the notices and keeping track of actors and managers. He is sometimes the "theatrical critic," but the latter generally holds himself aloof from the former when the paper is large enough to employ both. The most interesting question to the editor in the morning is to know whether his contemporaries have any news that he did not succeed in obtaining. He looks pleased if they have not, but still more so if he has a "beat." This is to publish something that is of importance as news, and which his neighborhood missed. A "scoop" is larger and more important than a "beat," but is of the same nature. A "business notice" is an advertisement in a favored locality, generally set in a different style from other advertisements, and sometimes put in so as to look very much like reading matter. "Special notices" are like business notices, in some newspapers one being regarded as better than the other. "Blue pencil" is the pencil used by the reviser of copy in cutting down or altering the manuscript that has come in. It is thus used because its mark is very conspicuous, but a blue pencil may be of other colors, or even be a pen. To the wielder of this instrument of torture the epithet of "blue pencil fiend" is applied. "Bourgeois" is the largest type used on daily papers generally. Eight lines of bourgeois go to an inch. "Brevier" is the size next smaller. It is the editorial type on most large dailies, and the word is consequently with them a synonym for editorial matter. Nine lines of brevier go to an inch. "Big head" is a complaint to which a reporter suddenly advanced to a higher position is very likely to be subject. It destroys all peace and harmony where it prevails. Reporters and other subordinates are sometimes attacked by this disease. "Blanket sheet" is a term now rarely used, but was formerly applied to large newspapers in folio form. "Boil her down" means to condense a statement very much. To "bite it off," on the contrary, is to stop where you are, only finishing the sentence. When the copy-reader, the city editor or the managing editor cuts down or alters the copy of one of his subordinates, and the subordinate thinks it has been badly done, he says it has been "butchered." To "cut her down" is the same as to "boil her down." The "city editor" is very different from the person of the same name in England. The "city editor" of the London *Times* is our "financial editor." The "city editor" here is the one who takes care of all local matters, meetings, riots, courts, accidents, and, in fact, every kind of vicinity news is within his bailiwick, and his position, in some respects, is the most important on the paper. In small cities he is known as the "local editor," but this term is going out of use. A "correspondent" is one who regularly writes from other places, and is distinguished from a "contributor" or the man who sends a letter by this circumstance. The "clippings" man is the one who reads the exchanges, and takes from them what he esteems as valuable for his own journal. "Clippings" is also applied to the scraps of paper thus cut out. "Contract" is the blank upon which an agreement of the advertising agent with his patron is written. Verbal orders are very rarely received in large offices. "Copy" is the manuscript or reprint when ready for publication. The "copy-reader" examines every page of writing that goes into the local department, to see whether it is ungrammatical or tautological, or has any other fault which necessitates a change. If there is any defect, he corrects it. He also condenses it, if needed, and frequently supplies new heads. He must be carefully examined to see whether it is libelous. A "caption" is the line which goes under an engraving, and tells what it is. A "cut" is an engraving, and also means that copy has been much shortened. "Covering" is applied by a reporter to doing a certain thing. If a house built by Buddensiek falls down the reporter who is sent to see about it "covers it." So also the man who goes to a meeting "covers it."—*American Bookmaker.*

—A college paper criticised recently very severely the students who act as waiters in the summer hotels. It thinks the practice is unworthy of young men who expect to occupy an honorable position in the world. This, says the Boston *Journal*, depends upon the motive. If a needy collegian who is anxious to earn money to secure an education, gains a few dollars as a waiter in a summer hotel, it can not be regarded as an unworthy act. We sat opposite to a gentleman at a White Mountain hotel last summer, who holds an honorable and responsible position, who did not think it reflected upon his manhood to state that he was once a waiter in the same hotel where he was then a guest.

—There is an old pickerel in the Plainville pond—so old that he can not make a living in the pickerel way of catching smaller fish; and after several hours of vain pursuit one day last week he saw our "devil" fishing, so he glided up and bit the line off close to the pole and pulled it around until he caught a little fish, which he ate, and bait ng the hook again with part of it proceeded to fish for another. Our apprentice tells this story and we have decided to make a lawyer of him.—*Plainville (Conn.) Journal.*

—George Riley, of Schenectady, who had just had his hand crushed in a drill press, is not a fortunate youth. When very small he fell off a fence and broke his nose. Later he was nearly drowned; then his toes were crushed by the cars; then he broke his nose again; then his head was crushed between the bumpers of railroad cars, and when the skating rink was opened he was the first to hurt himself, breaking his arm.—*N. Y. Sun.*

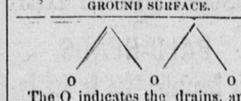
ABOUT DRAINAGE.

A Few Words on the Theory and Practice of Drainage.

Water is indispensable to the growth of plants. Green vegetation contains from eighty to ninety per cent. of water, and so far as this is concerned the water is actual plant food and necessary nutriment. But plants require a far greater supply than this, for as every part of the solid matter of plants is only taken into the roots in solution in water, a vast quantity is required to mature a crop. Thus for every pound of wheat produced in an experimental crop grown for the purpose of investigating this question, no less than 2,693 pounds of water were evaporated by the plants, and consequently passed through them, entering by the roots and escaping through the leaves. This quantity was used by the wheat which produced the least, viz.: less than one pound of grain, but when ten pounds was produced the consumption of water was 7,702 pounds; showing that the larger the quanty of water used by the crop the greater was the product. This result, however, only goes to a certain extent, and when the maximum result is reached and the water is in excess of the requirements of the crop harm is done and the plant does not grow, for the water used by plants must be active and not stagnant, and must have a certain quantity of atmospheric air contained in it. The water must in fact be passing through the soil, just as the air breathed by an animal must be in motion and constantly renewed or it can not sustain life. Hence when the water in the soil is in excess and becomes stagnant the plants immediately begin to suffer, and this from two causes, one that the water in contact with the roots is exhausted of the needful soluble matter for the food of the plants and the necessary supply of air is withheld. There is no motion, no circulation of vivifying air in the soil, and there can be no life. Then the plants cease to grow, they sicken, turn yellow, and soon die, and a useless and pernicious vegetation takes their place.

This is the well-known experience of farmers whose land has an impervious subsoil which holds the water, and to provide means for preventing the fatal stagnation of it in the soil. When the drains are made and the water passes freely through the soil, a circulation of air is at once established, and the more water which falls upon the land the more vigorous and abundant are the growth and yield of the crops. But where these fatal conditions do not exist and the water can find its way naturally through the subsoil the costly drainage is not required, and the expense of draining such land is simply money thrown away and wasted for no purpose. Many a farmer, misled by the prevailing "boom" in regard to tile drainage, has been seriously embarrassed and disappointed, because the promised increase of crops by which he expected to be repaid for his outlay has not been realized.

In practice, drainage is only required when the conditions above mentioned are existing. When in plowing the land in the spring, or in digging down into it at any other time when rain has fallen abundantly the water is found near the surface, then drains are required to carry it off. In the one case the work is interfered with and the timely preparation of the soil for crops is prevented, and in the other the growing crops suffer and become diseased or perish, or weeds abound, or the needed cultivation of the fields is prevented. But when no surplus water is found in the soil at seasons when it would be injurious or inconvenient, and when the accumulation from the winter's rains pass off early in the spring, enabling work to be done in good time, and when no water can be found in digging down three feet at any time in the growing season, drainage is not required, for its sole useful purpose is to carry off surplus water, and any other claim for it, such as useful aeration of the land or of adding fertility to it, is wholly baseless. Drains should be placed three feet deep in the ground. The distance between them should vary, as the soil is more or less charged with water; for the more water in the soil to be removed the more outlets will be needed. Sixty-six feet is a common distance apart and is not too much under ordinary circumstances. The porosity of the soil always acts to retain some water, just as a sponge will hold it and raise it above the level of its source, so that the further apart the drains are the higher will be the level of the water on the line between them. The diagram below illustrates this:



The O indicates the drains, and the sloping lines the gradual fall of the water through the soil of the spaces between the drains. It is obvious that the wider these spaces are the higher will be the level of the water at the highest points; also, that the more clayey and adhesive the soil is, the higher the water will stay in those intervals. This is to be taken into account, and the drains which would serve a good purpose on gravely soils at one hundred feet apart might need to be thirty feet apart in adhesive dry soil or low springy land. Again, in case of springs breaking out in low ground it is always advisable to lay a special drain to each of them to carry off the water. It is often the case that one or two single drains properly placed will dry a field at a small expense as effectively as if covered with drains at much larger cost. —*Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.*

—Lemon Extract: Take fresh lemons, grate the rind, the yellow part only, and put in a jelly glass with a cover. Put a layer of lemon and then one of sugar until the glass is full, then cover tightly. It is better than that which you buy. The lemon can be used for pies or whatever you wish. Also try this for ginger snaps: One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one egg, one cup lard, one tablespoon of ginger, two-thirds cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda. Stir all together, then mix in a pinch of salt. Roll out thin and bake in a quick oven.—*Boston Budget.*

—A blank crop report was sent out by a Cleveland paper for farmers to fill out, and the other day one of them came back with the following written on the blank side in pencil: "All we've got in the neighborhood is three widders, two school ma'ams, a patch of wheat, the hog cholera, too much rain, about fifty acres of 'taters, and a durn fool who married a cross-eyed gal because she owns eighty sheep and a mule, which the same is me, and no more at present."—*Wall Street News.*

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

Numerous Combinations in which It Plays an Important Part.

The frequent recurrence of the number seven in the Scriptures seems to indicate that there are associated with it certain events, that it may be termed the prophetic, representative symbolic number consecrated in the Holy Scriptures and the religion of the Jews and other nations, by many mysterious events and circumstances.

The Old Testament informs us that God completed the work of creation in seven days, and set apart the seventh day to be a day of rest for all mankind.

The slayer of Abel was to be punished seven-fold, and the slayer of Lamech seventy and seven fold.

Of every clean beast Noah took into his ark by sevens, and took with him seven souls when he entered the ark. After seven days the waters were upon the face of the earth. The intervals between sending out the dove the second and third times were seven days, and in the seventh month the ark rested on the mountains of Ararat.

In Pharaoh's two dreams he saw seven well-favored and fat kine and seven ill-favored and lean kine, and seven ears of corn on one stalk, rank and good, and seven ears blasted with the east wind, which was followed by seven years of great plenty and seven years of famine.

The children of Israel were commanded to eat unleavened bread seven days, and to observe the feast of unleavened bread; seven days shall there be no leaven found in your houses.

The seventh month was signalized by the feasts of trumpets and the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles.

Seven weeks was the interval between the Passover and the Pentecost.

The seventh year was observed as the Sabbatical year, and the year succeeding seven times seven years as the year of jubilee.

Seven days were appointed as the length of the feasts of Tabernacles and Passover.

Seven days for the ceremonies of the consecration of the priests.

Seven victims were to be offered on any special occasion.

When Abraham and Abimelech wanted to confirm an oath they took seven ewe lambs of the flock.

Jacob served Laban seven years for each of his daughters.

Delilah bound Samson with seven green withes, and wove the seven locks of his hair in the web.

Seven priests, bearing seven trumpets, passed round the walls of Jericho seven days, on the seventh day passing round seven times, and it fell.

Nebuchadnezzar had the furnace heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated to burn the three Hebrew children, and was driven from among men to the beasts of the field until seven times passed over him.

Elisha commanded Naaman to wash in Jordan seven times and be cured of his leprosy.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men who can render a reason.

In the New Testament Christ commanded to forgive an erring brother not until seven times, but seventy times seven if he repented.

In Revelations of St. John we read of seven churches, seven spirits, seven stars, seven seals, seven lamps, seven golden candlesticks, seven angels, seven vials and seven last plagues.

A notion once prevailed in England with some people that the seventh consecutive son born had power to cure certain diseases.

Our great fight with the mother country for liberty and independence lasted seven years.

The President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, was seven times seven years of age when married; his bride, Frances Folsom, three times seven years of age, making a difference in their ages of four times seven years. The bride's age and the difference in their ages added makes seven times seven the President's age. The bride's birth occurred seven years after the President attained to his majority. Their ages added make ten times seven, three score and ten, the number of years allotted to the age of man. Multiply the number of their added ages by seven, it makes seventy times seven.

The President's official title, President of the United States of America, contains five times seven letters. The bride's official relation, The White House Mistress, contains three times seven letters.—*A. Ekey, in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE KUKRI.

One of the Strange Weapons in Use Among the Natives of India.

Many of the weapons of strange shape and character to be found in India deserve special notice on account of their appropriateness to the district in which they have originated, their historical associations or their individual peculiarity of shape and quality. The kukri, the national weapon of Nepal, is about nineteen inches in total length, with an unguarded hilt. Its blade, generally of bright steel, is incurved, heavy and widening toward the point. It has more the qualities of a good bill hook than any thing else, and this, indeed, was its original function, for the Gorkha required it not only for fighting purposes, but also to clear his way through the jungles of the Terai. In his practiced hands the kukri is the handiest of tools and the most formidable of weapons—how formidable those who have been in action with the Gorkha battalions in our service can well testify. Like the kukri of the Gorkha, the big knife of the Coorg mountaineer derived its shape from the daily necessities of life in dense jungles. The tremendous monsoon rains which break on the mountains of the west coast of India develop an extraordinarily luxuriant vegetation in the district, and the inhabitants found the constant want of an implement to open their way through the thick underwood and clumps of bamboo. The Coorg knife, the ayda katti, is about the same length as the kukri, also the blade incurved, but still wider and heavier. One of its most remarkable characteristics is that it has no sheath, but is carried, slung naked, across the hips, through a slit in a metal belt. The belt is called a todunga, and is made generally in either brass or silver, of a solid plate behind, fastening in front with massive and handsome chains. A spike projects to the rear from the center of this plate at the back. This spike has no apparent definite use, but it was remarked at the imperial assemblage at Delhi that the Coorg chiefs who were there in the costume and wearing the arms of their native country were not incommoded by any crowd pressing on them from behind.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

PREPARING WHEAT LAND

Work That Should Begin Early and Be Exceptionally Thorough.

Begin plowing for wheat at the earliest post-harvest moment. This will prevent a growth of weeds; and you will gain the aid of the rain, sun and air in pulverizing and packing the ground. Pass, each evening, with a heavy roller, over what has been plowed during the day. As the ground is dry, there is no danger of its packing too solid if this is done. Rolling will crush the clods before they have hardened; it will also prevent the drying out of the ground. It is a great mistake not to follow close after the plow with the roller; the clods harden and the ground becomes so dry that part of the wheat will not germinate. Allow the ground to lie until shortly before you desire to sow. Then harrow and roll until the ground is fine and solid. Apply the barn-yard manure just before this, that stirring the ground may mix it through the soil. The seed bed for wheat can not be made too fine, nor too solid if fine. No crop is benefited more than wheat by underdraining. Wheat is "spewed out" by the freezing of the water in the ground. Dry earth does not freeze; no degree of cold will cause it to expand. But water expands; hence, when the water in the ground freezes it hoists the surface up and the wheat plants with it. The wet ground, being heavier than the roots of the wheat, settles down in the spring, leaving the roots exposed. Underdraining largely lessens this, because it removes all surplus water from the ground. Plants really require very little moisture about their roots. Just that amount which will imperceptibly diffuse itself through the earth, is best. More suffocates the plant. Underdraining reduces the water in the soil to, or maintains it at, the proper amount; hence, underdraining is the most effective means against winter-killing. Making the seed bed very fine and solid has much the same effect. There is no surplus of water; and the water is diffused through the ground. It is known that wheat, on compact ground, is not spewed out as is wheat on loose ground. This is sometimes accounted for by the greater resistance which compact ground would offer to the frost, and also the greater tenacity with which it would embrace the roots. But ground can not be so compacted as to resist the expansive force of freezing water. The reason is that there is less water to expand. Besides, the grain germinates most readily in compact soil, and the plant is more thrifty in fine ground; hence, plants in such a seed bed have more vigor to endure the winter. The work on the seed bed for wheat should begin early and be thorough.—*American Agriculturist.*

PLANT DESTROYERS.

The Damage Done by Weeds in Times of Prolonged Drought.

We are all aware of the fact that weeds and grass consume the food which should be devoted to the growing crop, but even when the land is very rich, and the soil contains enough for both the crop and the weeds, the former soon succumbs while the other flourishes. This is because the soil can not provide sufficient moisture for two crops at the same time. Every plant that grows takes up a certain proportion of moisture, which is pumped into the stalks and leaves, and the larger the growth, and more numerous the plants, the more moisture required. Nor do all pump with the same rapidity, or with the same quantity. A strong, vigorous weed, with roots running in every direction, will seize on all moisture within its reach, to the detriment of every plant within the compass of its influence, and the result is that the weaker plants perish because the struggle for moisture is more than they can endure, while the weeds, having crushed out opposition, usurp the ground and grow vigorously. Now, the farmer who wishes to economize in time of drought, must allow no moisture to be wasted on weeds. Nothing should grow where a plant is desired but the plant itself. Very often there is not enough moisture for a single plant, and the presence of two lessens the chances of both. Weeds, therefore, do not always destroy plants by robbing them of food, but by depriving them of moisture, and the safest plan is to kill them as soon as they appear. A day may be too late. No well-regulated farm should have weeds upon it, and if they do appear make short work of them and thus save the moisture.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

LAFAYETTE'S ESCAPE.

How the Great Soldier and Philanthropist Ran Away to Sea.

One hundred and nine years ago, in the month of February, 1777, a young French guardsman ran away to sea.

And a most singular running away it was. He did not wish to be a sailor, but he was so anxious to go that he bought a ship to run away in—for he was a very wealthy young man; and though he was only nineteen, he held a commission as Major-General in the armies of a land three thousand miles away—a land he had never seen and the language of which he could not speak. The King of France commanded him to remain at home; his friends and relatives tried to restrain him; and even the representatives, or agents, of the country in defense of which he desired to fight would not encourage his purpose. And when the young man, while dining at the house of the British Ambassador to France, openly avowed his sympathy with a downtrodden people, and his determination to help them gain their freedom, the Ambassador acted quickly. At his request the rash young enthusiast was arrested by the French Government, and orders were given to seize his ship, which was awaiting him at Bordeaux. But ship and owner both slipped away, and, sailing from the port of Pasages in Spain, the runaway, with eleven chosen companions, was soon on the sea, bound for America, and beyond the reach of both friends and foes.

On April 25, 1777, he landed at the little port of Georgetown, at the mouth of the Great Pee Dee river in South Carolina; and from that day forward the career of Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de La Fayette, has held a place in the history of America, and in the interest and affection of the American people.—*Eugenia M. Hodge, in St. Nicholas.*

—A hawk's nest was broken up by some boys who were attending a temperance camp-meeting at Spring Grove, N. Y. When the old hawk discovered that her nest had been ruined, she swept down into the crowd of temperance-workers, seized a straw hat from a man's head and flew away with it.—*Utica Herald.*

THE CURRANT BUSH.

Points on the Cultivation of a Useful and Exceedingly Healthy Fruit.

The patience of the currant is due perhaps to its origin, for it grows wild around the northern hemisphere, its chief haunts being the dim, cold, damp woods of the high latitudes. You may tame, modify and vastly change any thing possessing life, but original traits are scarcely ever wholly eradicated. Therefore the natural habitat and primal qualities of the currant indicate the true lines of development, its capabilities and limitations. It is essentially a Northern fruit requiring coolness, moisture and alluvial soils. It begins to falter and look homesick even in New Jersey, and one does not have to go far down the Atlantic coast to pass beyond the range of its successful culture. I do not see why it should not thrive much farther south on the, northern slopes of the mountains. From Philadelphia northward, however, except on light dry soils and in sunny exposures, there is no reason why it should not give ample returns for the attention it requires.

I shall not lay stress on the old, well-known uses to which this fruit is put, but I do think its value is but half appreciated. People rush around in July in search of health; let me recommend the currant cure. If any one is languid, depressed in spirits, inclined to headaches and generally "out of sorts," let him finish his breakfast daily for a month with a dish of freshly picked currants. He will soon almost doubt his own identity, and may even begin to think that he is becoming a good man. He will be more gallant to his wife, kinder to his children, friendlier to his neighbors and more open-handed to every good cause. Work will soon seem play, and play fun. In brief, the truth of the ancient pun will be verified that "the power to live a good life depends largely upon the *liver*." Out upon the nonsense of taking medicine and nostrums during the currant season! Let it be taught at theological seminaries that the currant is a "means of grace." It is a corrective, and that is what average humanity most needs.

The currant, like the raspberry, is willing to keep shady, but only because it is modest. It is one of the fruits that thrive better among trees than in too dry and sunny exposures. Therefore, in economizing space on the home acre, it may be grown among smaller trees, or, better still, on the northern or eastern side of a wall or hedge. But shade is not essential except as we go south, then the requisites of moisture and shelter from the burning rays of the sun should be complied with as far as possible. In giving this and kindred fruits partial shade they should not be compelled to contend to any extent with the roots of trees. This will ever prove an unequal contest. No fruit can thrive in dense shade or find sustenance among the voracious roots of a tree.

Select, therefore, if possible, heavy, deep, moist, yet well-drained soil, and do not fear to make and keep it very rich. If you are restricted to sandy or gravelly soils, correct their defects with compost, decayed leaves and sods, muck, manure from the cow-stable and other fertilizers with staying rather than stimulating qualities. Either by plowing or forking, deepen as well as enrich the soil. It is then ready for the plants, which may be set out either in the fall or in early spring. I prefer the autumn—any time after the leaves have fallen—but spring answers almost as well, while the buds are dormant or partially so. It should be remembered that the currant starts very early, and is in full foliage before some people are fairly wakened to garden interests. It would, in this case, be better to wait until October, unless the plants can be obtained from a neighbor on a cloudy day; then they should be cut back two-thirds of their length before being removed, and the transfer made as quickly as possible. Under any circumstances take off half of the wood from the plants bought. This need not be thrown away. Every cutting of young wood six inches long will make a new plant in a single season. All that is needful is to keep the wood moist until ready to put it into the ground, or, better still, a cool, damp place in the garden can be selected at once, and the cuttings sunk two-thirds of their length into the ground, and the soil pressed firmly around them. By fall they will have a good supply of roots, and by the following autumn be ready to be set out wherever you wish them to fruit.—*E. P. Roe, in Harper's Magazine.*

PRESERVING EGGS.

The Old Method of Painting the Shells With Linseed Oil.

The sure and simple method of keeping eggs sound by smearing the shells with linseed oil has long been practiced. The oil forms a sort of film over the shell, thereby preventing the two immediate causes of decomposition—the evaporation from and penetration of air into the egg. A recent experiment in point deserves notice. A dozen new-laid eggs were rubbed over with linseed oil applied with the tip of the finger; another dozen were coated in the like manner with poppy oil; two more eggs were left in their natural state. The whole twenty-six were then laid close together in three rows, in dry sand, upon a shelf, where they were left undisturbed. At the end of three months they were weighed, and again at the end of six months, when they were opened. The two eggs left in their natural state, at the end of three months, had lost 11 per cent. of their weight, and at the end of six months 18 per cent., and were found to be half empty and the contents rotten. The eggs coated with poppy oil in three months lost 3 per cent., and in six months 4 1-2 per cent. of their weight. The eggs were still full and devoid of unpleasant smell. The eggs rubbed over with linseed oil in three months lost 2 per cent., and in six months 3 per cent. only of their weight, and when opened were found to be full, with the smell of fresh eggs.—*Chicago News.*

—"There is always something about this paper that I can not read," observed Mrs. Brown, with an expression that would have kept her lord silent had he seen it. "What?" he questioned. "The wrapper;" and for a minute he fancied derision portrayed even on the face of the clock.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The New Bedford *Mercury*, reporting the proceedings of the Water Works Association in that city, says: "After some further discussion driven wells were taken up." That must be an association of experts.—*Lowell Courier.*

—A few tubs of poor butter in an invoice may bring the average price down below the line of profit.—*N. Y. Times.*

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

CHAS. M. MEACHAM - - Editor.

The physicians now assert that the disease at Biloxi, Miss., was not yellow fever, as reported.

The sensational story that Cuba was sunk by the late earthquakes was of course a canard.

Mr. Wm. M. Finley is now the editor in chief of the Louisville Post. Mr. T. F. Bristol is the associate editor.

Henderson claims to have felt another shock of earthquake Tuesday that was felt as far South as Earlington and as far North as Indianapolis.

JudgeG. S. Wall, of Mason, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth district, now represented by Wadsworth Republican.

Mr. L. W. Gaines, of Bowling Green, has purchased the Todd county Progress at Elkton and employed Mr. H. C. Snoddy to do the editorial work.

Don't suppose because this county will go for McKenzie by a large majority that your vote will not be needed. Every vote counts one and your vote is needed as much as your neighbor's.

John Hobbar, a boy 16 years old, attempted to jump across a shaft in the Alice mine, at Butte, Montana, and, his head striking a timber, he fell 815 feet to the bottom of the shaft.—Courier-Journal.

Did it hurt him?

Christian county gave Judge Bennett 2,706 votes not 60 days ago. Why should she not give McKenzie, her own son, as many, or at least 2,000 of them? She can do it if every friend of McKenzie's will consider himself a special committee of one to work for him from now until the polls close next Saturday.

Because the KENTUCKIAN does not stultify itself by claiming the whole earth for McKenzie, as the Owensboro Inquirer is doing for Ellis, that paper intimates that the putting of McKenzie's estimated vote at 5,000 is a confession of weakness. We have tried to give reliable news and the estimates given were based upon reliable data and we do not believe they will be found far from correct.

A primary election has been called for Oct. 9th in the Fifth District to settle the contest between Willis and Caruth. If the Courier-Journal wants anything favorable to its candidate published down this way our columns are open, although a similar courtesy has not been extended to one of the candidates in this district by our metropolitan contemporary.

The statement made by the Owensboro Inquirer that Ellis will get 3,500 votes in Daviess county is out of the bounds of reason. The Cleveland vote was only 3,139 and the vote claimed for Ellis is largely in excess of Cleveland's vote, although it is conceded that McKenzie and Laffoon both have a good following in the county. The truth is that Ellis will get about 2,000 votes and the other 1,200 or 1,400 votes cast will be divided between the other candidates, McKenzie getting about two-thirds of them.

The enemies of Mr. McKenzie having been concentrated for the final struggle this week, are making a last desperate effort to crush him at home by circulating the story that he was responsible for the working of convicts outside of the penitentiary. Of course no well-informed man will be misled by this false statement, but it has already been demonstrated that it is not an honorable warfare that is being waged upon Mr. McKenzie. It was simply the sworn duty of Mr. McKenzie to execute the law authorizing the hiring out of convicts that could not be confined inside of the penitentiary. If the law is a bad one, as some people profess to believe, the Legislature, and not the commissioners, is to be blamed. The commissioners are no more culpable than is the sheriff who executes the law in hanging a convicted murderer. These enemies know this, but they are willing to adopt any means, no matter how foul or unjust, to compass the defeat of the object of their malice.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

[By Glover & Durrett.]

The sales for the week amount to 2760 hhds. with 1850 hhds. receipts for the same period. The sales since Jan. 1st, have reached 96,065 hhds, which is only 2,419 hhds. short of the immense record of last year for the corresponding date. The condition of the market may be briefly described as dull; probably very dull would more accurately denote the symptoms. The growing crop is in splendid form and we are promised a crop superior in quality and above an average in quantity. The following quotations fairly represent our market for dark tobacco:

Trash $1 75 to 2 25.
Com. to med. lugs $2 25 to 3 50.
Good lugs $3 50 to 4 50.
Com. to med. leaf $4 00 to 5 50.
Good to fine leaf $5 50 to 7 50.
Leaf of extra length $6 50 to 8 50
Wrappery leaf $9 00 to 15 00.

CONGRESSIONAL POINTERS.

THAT OLEOMARGARINE VOTE.

Mr. Laffoon admits that the he voted against the bill to tax bogus butter, alias oleomargarine, and says he would do it again. The following incident from the Courier-Journal shows how people are constantly humbugged by this article:

"A man who represents himself to be a farmer, living on the Bardstown road, has been imposing upon the people in the East End during the past two weeks. He buys oleomargarine at from eight to ten cents per pound, mixes one pound with about two pounds of good butter, and sells it as fresh country butter at thirty-five cents per pound. Yesterday he sold about 80 pounds of the spurious butter. It looks fresh and nice, and the fraud is not discovered until it is eaten. The man's appearance is that of a farmer, and he says he owns a large dairy."

THE FRAUD WILL NOT DOWN.

It is no use to deny that Mr. Laffoon enjoyed his seat in Congress through an outrageous fraud in the Hopkins county primary—a fraud coolly planned and deliberately carried out. The Madisonville Times, Mr. Laffoon's best friend, has been forced to admit that the fraudulent votes added to the poll-books were enough to insure his election. The Second district nominated Mr. Clay; fraudulent and fictitious names were added to the Hopkins county poll-books until the will of the people was defeated and their choice set aside.

The district can't afford to countenance such a procedure. If a few men bent on having their will at whatever cost of honor, are to be allowed, after the honest voters have expressed their choice, to deliberately set about defeating that choice by the foulest of frauds, then we had as well turn over to these politicians the entire business of making nominations. With no ill-will towards Mr. Laffoon, but with a stern purpose to rebuke that fraud by which his present position was secured for him and of which he is in this race perforce the representative, the people will, in defense of their own honor and their right of free choice, cast their ballots for clean methods and a fair fight.—Owensboro Inquirer.

Official Programme of the Autumnal Festivities in St. Louis.

SEVEN WEEKS OF CONTINUOUS ATTRACTIONS.

FIRST WEEK, Wednesday, September 8th: Grand opening of the St. Louis Exposition, Liberati, the world-renowned Cornetist, and Concerts by U. S. Cavalry Band in the Great Music Hall, afternoon and evening.

SECOND WEEK, Monday, September 13th: Public Schools Reception at the Exposition, Liberati and Concerts in the Grand Music Hall, Children's Organ Chorus of 3,500 voices, Annual Nocturnal Parade of the Athleti Societies and Flambeau Battalion of St. Louis, Brilliant Floats and Pyrotechnics.

THIRD WEEK, Monday, September 20th: Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar of the United States, Grand Parade of Thirty Thousand Templars in Line, Charity Jubilee and Knights Templar Drill Parade at the Fair Grounds, Concert by Gilmore, Cannon Chorus, Three Thousand Musicians, Night Parade of the St. Louis Trades Display Association, Reception of the Templars at the Exposition, Concerts in the Grand Music Hall by Gilmore's Band twice daily, Parade of the Military and the Fire Brigade of St. Louis, Parade of the Flambeau Battalion, Brilliant Illumination of the Boulevards at night.

FOURTH WEEK, Monday, September 27th: Night Parade of the Uniformed Secret Societies of St. Louis, three thousand strong, Organ Recital of the "Storm at Sea," with Gilmore's Band, at the Grand Music Hall, Nocturnal Illuminated Parade of the League of American Wheelmen, one thousand six hundred men in line, Georgeous Illumination of the Boulevards at night.

FIFTH WEEK, Monday, October 4th: The St. Louis Annual Fair, Gilmore Concerts at the Exposition Music Hall, afternoon and evening, Annual Pageant of the Veiled Prophets and Grand Ball, Georgeous Illumination of the Boulevards at night, Gilmore's Great Band, and Anvil Chorus by the Busch Zouaves.

SIXTH WEEK, Monday, October 11th: Grand Display of Cut Flowers Reception in the Art Galleries, Irish and Scotch Melodies by Gilmore's Band, Old Folks' Concert in the Great Music Hall.

SEVENTH WEEK, Monday, October 18th: Special Attractions at the Exposition, Gilmore's Band in the Grand Music Hall, Anvil Chorus by the Rainwater Rifles, Organ Recitals, French and German Concerts, closing of the Exposition on Saturday, October 23rd, the Fortieth Day, with Annual Parade of the Veiled Exhibitors and Grand Gilmore Concert with National Airs in the Great Music Hall.

The round trip to St. Louis, good until October 19th, is only $7.95, which will give an opportunity to visit this great Western Metropolis, and see its many attractions at any time, which are of greater interest and more varied than on any previous occasion. It will certainly pay pay you to take the trip.

HERNDON, KY.

SEPTEMBER 8th, 1886.

Since I last wrote you I have had the pleasure of hearing the speech of the Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie, delivered in your city on Monday last, and as the Congressional race is now the chief and almost the only topic of conversation in our town, I trust that a discussion of the situation from the standpoint of our citizens will not prove uninteresting to those of your readers who may honor this communication with a glance. The speech was manly and dignified, able and well considered, truthful and well aimed. It was not needed to solidify the vote of this section. For already the true inwardness of the campaign being made against McKenzie (not by his present competitors but by some who perhaps think congressional lightning might strike them or a friend of theirs in the future if only "Jim" could be relegated to private life) had fully served that purpose. Be it said to the credit of the admirers of the Hon. Polk Laffoon in South Christian they have not and do not indorse the iniquitous, unjust, underhanded and infamous methods which have been used to compass McKenzie's defeat, and while perhaps if the primary election had been held a month ago (before the true animus and source of the opposition to him so earnestly sought *to be concealed* had been so *clearly revealed*,) Laffoon might have received a half dozen or more votes, I cannot now name a single gentleman in this entire section who will vote for him. That these men are still admirers of Mr. Laffoon is true but they are gentlemen of that lofty statue of mind who would scorn to lend themselves *as tools* to a body of *political conspirators* who to gratify their personal spleen, would sacrifice on the altar of politics the ablest statesman and most finished orator that the 2nd Kentucky district has furnished to the halls of Congress. Ah! gentlemen of the opposition! You betrayed yourself when you waged a personal warfare against Jim McKenzie, you relied too much on the ignorance or malice of Polk Laffoon's friends. They are neither ignorant nor malicious, they are gentlemen and lovers of fair play and an open fight, and had you waged such a warfare they might have staid with you. But they have returned to their first love and now they leave you to fight your battles alone, and will as certainly meet you at "Philippi" as the 18th day of September comes, and we will then teach you that though "our" votes "are as thousands our bosoms are one." I ask all Democrats in the name of justice, to lay aside all prejudices you may have entertained hitherto, wipe out your unholy resolutions, cease to be the tools of a band of disgruntled and envious politicians and come out as you should do, and by a unanimous support of your own county man show that you appreciate him as a man whose whole career has reflected nothing but honor on his county, district and state.

"HORACE."

The Confederate Monument.

The committee having the matter in charge have issued the following address to the people of Hopkinsville in regard to the Confederate Monument:

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Sept. 1, '86.

Mr. Jno. C. Latham, Jr., of New York, having agreed to bear all expenses of removing the bodies of the Confederate soldiers from where they are now buried in the City Cemetery, to a more eligible and desirable plat, which the city council, of Hopkinsville, has generously tendered Mr. Latham for the commendable purpose in view; and he having further liberally promised, after the removal of the bodies, to erect an appropriate monument worthy of the virtues of the dead, whose last resting place it shall mark. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned citizens of Hopkinsville and Christian county at large, cheerfully agree to contribute the amounts set opposite our respective names in the hope of securing a popular subscription that shall in its total sum be sufficient to properly embellish and beautify the plat on which the monument is to be built, and leave thereafter a fund which by judicious investment may yield an amount fully equal to the expense of keeping the monument grounds in perfect order, and fresh beauty for all time to come. We further agree and guarantee to pay the amounts set opposite our names on demand to Mr. H. C. Gant, Chairman of the committee lately appointed by the city council to superintend the general improvement of the cemetery of Hopkinsville, and hereby authorize him to turn over to Mr. Jno. C. Latham, Jr., to be used by him with no other restriction than the exercise of his best judgment for the furtherance of the objects in view.

H. C. GANT, }
J. M. HOWE, } Committee.
C. M. LATHAM }

Papers headed by this address are being circulated for subscriptions to the fund.

CROFTON, KY.

Sept. 8th, 1886.

ED. SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

A French Journal tells of a woman who suddenly found herself at the head of a family of eight children, all "enclosed in a sac" and perfectly formed. The article comes with "The mother did well." Yes but how about the old man? Did he survive?

W. M. West and C. A. Brasher went to Louisville this week to purchase their fall stock.

Died, Sept. 3rd, Mrs. Charlie Nixon wife of our esteemed townsman, Mr. J. J. Nixon; she was convalescent but a few days of Typhoid fever when she took Erysipelas of the face and throat; she leaves a kind husband, two little girls, many relatives and friends to mourn their loss, she was loved by all who knew her. Weep not for her for she has gone to join the angel band.

Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie addressed the Croftonians at the Church here to-day; we think he made many conversions.

B. L. Melton's infant child died Sept. 5th of Dysentery.

Miss Lula Clark spent last week with Mrs. C. E. Mann, of Slaughterville, Ky.

Many of your citizens came down to-day to hear Mr. McKenzie.

Dawson and John Webb left to-day for their home in Clarksville, Tenn.

Rev. Mr. Malone is conducting a protracted meeting here this week.

BUCK.

KELLY'S KY.

Sept. 13th 1886.

It may be dear readers that some of you are wondering what has become of Rover. Well, true to name, I have been roving over the hills and through the valleys of Tradewater, where the raccoons hold their nightly revels and the agile squirrels leap through the tops of the great oaks all day long. Beneath the blazing September sun I have toiled and perspired on the rocky hillsides and at night have lain down before the glowing campfire and slept the sleep of the weary. And though I have been remiss in my duty as a correspondent, the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN has never failed to be on time and be sure it was read with interest. But of one thing I am glad and that is that Rover's scribblings are not so important as to cause a blank space in the paper when they fail to get in on time. But dear reader do not think that I have been hiding from court, I am one of those whose skirts are clear.

Kelly's came near having a fire recently. Mrs. Eliza Gooch's house caught from a crack in the chimney and but for the timely discovery and alarm by Mrs. Lou. Crunk, the fire would have been beyond control in a few minutes.

More when I come back from Tradewater again. Always a

ROVER.

As the fall trade approaches the business men should look around to see where they can spend their money to the best advantage in advertising. Considering the fact that the KENTUCKIAN is now in its eighth year, and the cheapest semi-weekly in the State, it must necessarily have a good circulation to sustain it. The merchants who place their advertisements with us lay them before a class of people who pay cash for their paper and hence are of more value to an advertiser than those who take a paper on a credit and never pay for it, or for any thing else they buy. Our paper is largely circulated in this and adjoining counties and those who patronize our columns will get value received for the money invested. So bring in your advertisements.

Great St. Louis Fair Programme.

The 26th Great St. Louis Fair opens Oct. 4th, and continues 6 days. $73,000 is offered in cash premiums, to be distributed among the exhibitors of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry; Machinery, Mechanical and Industrial Displays, Works of Art, Textile Fabrics, Produce, Fruits and Vegetables, Geological and Chemical Specimens.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN—FAIR GROUNDS.

The collection of Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles on the Ground of the Association compares favorably with any Zoological Garden in the world, and will be opened free to all visitors to the Fair. Numerous additions have been made to this Department, and it is now complete in all details.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON FAIR GROUND.

Sixty-five acres have been added to the Ground, and $500,000 expended in improvements, comprising a full mile race course, 700 new horse stalls, 500 new cattle stalls, 800 sheep and swine pens, a poultry house for 3,000 fowls, twenty-eight new exhibition halls and pavilions. Applications for stalls or pens should be made at once.

RACES—PURSE ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 15.

Races will take place every day on the New Mile Race Course, the horses contending being the most celebrated in the country.

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

During the entire week the streets of the city will be illuminated by 500,000 gas jets, intermingled with hundreds of calcium, incandescent and arc electric lights.

VEILED PROPHETS PAGEANT.

On the night of Tuesday, October 5th, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the "VEILED PROPHET," comprising 35 floats, will be given, at an expense of thousands of dollars.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

All Railroad and Steamboat Companies have generously made a rate of one fare for the round trip during the entire week.

A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

The municipal authorities have agreed to declare Thursday of Fair Week a holiday to all. Rooms and board for 250,000 guests have been provided for, at greatly reduced rates.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES.

The Merchants', Cotton, Wool, Mechanics' and Real Estate Exchanges, will be open, free to all visitors. By special arrangements with the St. Louis Fair, any of our subscribers will receive a copy of the premium list and programme, free of charge, upon addressing Festus B. Wade, 708 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Hopkinsville Retail Market

Corrected weekly by McKEE & CO.

FLOUR—Patent process, $5.00; choice XXXX best family, $4.50.
CORN MEAL—Unbolted, 70c; Pearl, or bolted 85c.
BRAN—75c per cwt.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—8 to 10c net; 5c gross.
Bacon—Clear sides, 8 to 10c; hams, 13 to 14c; Sugar cured, 13½c; shoulders, 8 to 9c.
Lard—Country, 9 to 10c; snowflake, 10c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Choice, 15 to 16⅔c; prime, 12½ to 15c.
Sugar—Standard granulated, 7¼ to 8½c; powdered, 10 to 12½c; coffee A, 7¼ to 8c; rural C, 6¼ to 8c; extra C, 6 to 7½c; New Orleans, 6½c.
Molasses—35 to 70c.
Syrups—45 to 50c; kegs, 1.65
Salt—7-bushel barrels, $1.90; 5-bushel, $1.75
Soap—Per box, White Russian, $5.75; Blue India, $3.25; Irish, $3.50; S. B. $3.00. $1.00; 2-lb, light weight, $1.60.
Oysters—Per dozen, 1-lb cans, full weigh. $1.10; 2-lb, full weight, $2.00; 1-lb, light weight,
Sardines—½ boxes, 20c; French, 35c; ¼ boxes 10c; French, 25c; ½boxes, Mustard, 16⅔ to 20c.
Nails—3.25 ld. 25c additional smaller size
Soda 5 to 10;
Candles—18 to 20c.
Oils—Lard oil 75
Coal oil 13 to 20c; Turpentine 50c.

CANNED GOODS.

Corn, doz. $1.25 to 1.50; Tomatoes 1.25 to 1.40
Pine Apples 2.00 to 4.50; Pears 2.50; Strawberries 1.50; Blackberries 1.50 Peaches 2.00 to 2.50; Pickle, per gal. 40.
Cheese—Factory 12½ to 15; Young American 18 to 20; N. Y. Chedda 17½ to 20c.
Rice—7½ to 8½c
Lemons 40c per doz.
Oranges 35 c per doz.
Teas—Choice to Fancy 65c to 1.00; Mixed to good 50 to 75c.
Chewing Tobacco—Greenville 37 to 50c; Gravely 25 to 37c; Stonewall 45 to 54c. Havana Clippings for smoking 8½ to 10c per package.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Blackeyed Peas $2.00 to 2.25 "
Potatoes—Irish 75 c; N. Y. State Early Rose 2.50 bbl.- 1.20 bu.
Eggs 10c.

WHISKY.

Nelson County Bourbon $3.00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce HON. JAS. A. MCKENZIE, of Christian, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the action of the Democracy of the Second Congressional District. Election Nov. 1886.

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

DEPART SOUTH—4:43 and 6:25 A. M.; 5:00 P. M.
DEPART NORTH—10:19 and—— A. M.; 10:07 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM SOUTH—10:19 A. M.; 8:50, 10:07 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM NORTH—4:43 A. M.; —, 5:00 P. M.
POST OFFICE—West Main Street, bet. 5th and 6th.
Open for letters, stamps—7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
" " money orders—9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
" " delivery, Sundays—9:45 to 4:15 P. M.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE,
Seventh St. near Main.
Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
WESTERN UNION—Up stairs corner Main and 6th streets. Mrs. Randle and Miss Park, operators.
BALTIMORE & OHIO—Up stairs corner Main and 9th streets. J. R. Smyser, operator.

Time Table of C., O. & S. W. R. R.

GOING SOUTH.
Lv. Louisville 8:30 A. M.
" " 8:35 P. M.
" Nortonville 3:52 P. M.
" " 2:34 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
Lv. Memphis 11:40 P. M.
" " 8:15 A. M.
" Nortonville 11:3 A. M.
" " 7:32 P. M.

SOCIALITIES.

Mr. C. C. Ferrell left yesterday for Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Bobbie Watson is visiting Miss Lou Redd.

Mrs. J. W. McGehee, of Belleview, visited the city yesterday.

Mr. J. L. Edmundson spent a few days in Nashville last week.

Mr. R. A. Burnett and wife, of Cadiz, were in the city Monday.

Miss Mattie Hardwick, of Elkton, is visiting Mrs. W. L. Thompson.

Mr. J. J. Austin, blacksmith, has been employed by the Metcalfe M't'g. Co.

Mr. T. C. Rawlins and J. Bates Wall returned yesterday from St. Louis.

Miss Irene Williams returned Saturday, from a visit of two months in the South.

Mr. Zeno F. Young, editor of the Madisonville Times, spent Friday in the city.

Mr. Ben Rosenbaum is in the Eastern cities this week, purchasing his Fall goods.

Mr. Urey Woodson, editor of the Owensboro Messenger, was in the city Sunday.

Messrs. John Danforth and Henry Layne, of Fairview, were in the city yesterday.

Messrs. J. P. Meacham and Lee Owen, of Belleview, spent Sunday in Nashville.

Mrs. Geo. D. Mentz, of Rowletts, Ky., is in the city visiting her son, Mr. Ed. R. Mentz.

Miss Emma Wall, of West Christian, left for Texas last week and will remain all winter.

William Bamberger, formerly with M. Lipstine, has accepted a position with John Moayon.

Mrs. Jno. W. Poff has returned from an extended visit to her parents at Bloomfield, Ky.

Mesdames R. P. Stevens, E. P. Fears and M. A. Wilson, went down to Dawson yesterday to spend a few days.

Mr. Ed. Gaither left for New York and other Eastern cities yesterday, where he will purchase a large stock of drugs.

Mrs. Ellen Saffarans and Miss Ellen Grasty, of Cadiz, passed through the city Sunday on their way home from a visit to Louisville.

Mrs. J. Ed. Rankin, of Henderson, who has been attending her father, Mr. Thos. H. Grinter, of Cadiz, during his illness, passed through the city Saturday en route home.

Miss Amanda Hartie will leave today for Delaware, Ohio, on a visit to her uncle's family, Mr. Colflesh. She will spend the winter, and probably the summer months, in Ohio.

Mr. S. B. Kennedy, an affable and genial young gentleman, who relieved Mr. Geo. T. O'Bryan temporarily as operator at the depot a few days ago, has accepted a position at Earlington.

A Daring Daylight Robbery.

Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock, the grocery store of J. G. Hord, on Virginia street, was burglarized by unknown parties; entrance was effected through the unfastened transom over the front door. The rear door of the grocery was left open as an avenue of escape in case of interruption. The cash drawer was pilfered and $8,00 abstracted therefrom. Wholesale appropriation was made of the pocket knives, canned goods and various other articles of merchandise amounting in the aggregate to about $15,00 in all.

The bold robbery was evidently perpetrated by some experienced cracksmen. Numerous pedestrians were passing in various directions in the vicinity of the burglary, but none discovered any unusual occurrence.

The shoe making establishment of Pat McManus, on 9th street, near the depot, was also entered, the same night and in a similar manner. After taking a careful survey of the shop, the thieves took a fine $12 pair of boots and a pair of $9 shoes; nothing else was molested.

An attempt has been made by the officers to ferret out the perpetrators of these daring acts of criminality, but as yet no clue has been discovered leading to their apprehension.

Notwithstanding the cry of hard times the people find time and money enough to subscribe for the Kentuckian, and we continue to get new subscribers every day. There are still others who are in need of good reading at a cheap rate, to whom we would like to send our paper. We can give you more for your money than you can get elsewhere, so try the Kentuckian.

HERE AND THERE.

The weather yesterday reminded us that fall is approaching.

Mr. J. W. Poff has moved to the J. P. Glass place on 7th street.

Rev. L. W. Welch will move into Judge Petree's new cottage on South Main this week.

The Tube Rose Club will give a dance at Howe's Hall, next Thursday evening, September 16th.

Mr. S. T. Evans, of the firm of Smith & Evans, having died, Mr. A. Porter Smith will continue in the coal business on Railroad and 7th streets.

Miss Jennie Cabaniss, of Logan county, is teaching the public school at Gary's school house and Miss Becky Dillman is teaching at Adams' school house.

The indications are that the candidates will have a big crowd to hear them this afternoon. They will each occupy 40 minutes, Mr. McKenzie making the closing speech.

The public schools opened last week with a larger attendance than ever before. There are now 530 pupils in daily attendance. A 9th or advanced grade has been added this session.

There will be a picnic, barbecue and brandance near Bainbridge, next Saturday, the 18th inst. Extensive preparations are being made to make it pleasant for all who attend. Princeton will furnish music on the occasion.

Mr. Samuel T. Evans, of the coal firm of Smith & Evans, died Saturday Sept. 11th, of typhoid fever, after a week's illness. The funeral was preached from the Methodist church Sunday afternoon and the remains interred in the city cemetery.

A racing association has been organized and will have its first meeting Oct. 21, 22 and 23. About $2,000 in premiums will be given, which should bring some first-class stock to the city. The affair is in the hands of gentlemen who are determined to make it a big success.

Pembroke Baptist church has extended a unanimous invitation to Dr. J. S. Coleman to hold a series of meetings with them beginning the second Sabbath in October next, which we learn he has consented to do. All are invited to attend and a glorious meeting anticipated.

With the early completion of the I. A. & T. R. R. from Clarksville to Princeton, it will advance the price of lands lying near its line, and we call attention to the notice in another column of sale of the Waller tract, situated only a mile and a half from this road. Read the notice and buy a good farm.

Saturday afternoon Jackson Diuguid, a colored man living on the Madisonville road, four miles from the city, came to the city to make some purchases. Immediately on arriving he was taken with a fit and at once became paralyzed. He was hauled to his home by his friends about night, where he suffered greatly until Sunday afternoon, when he died.

Mr. John W. Logsdon, the clever and accommodating ticket and freight agent at this point, kindly furnished a reporter with the receipts of August traffic over the L. & N. branch of this division. Over $13,000 worth of freight was unloaded in the new warehouse, recently constructed by the railroad company for storage purposes. This is a healthy increase over July receipts of $2,000. The traffic forwarded amounted in the aggregate to about $6,500, a decrease of $1,000, owing to the light shipments of tobacco.

Dr. Jas. A. Young and Dr. Jno. A. Gunn have entered into a partnership to practice medicine, and insert their card in to-day's paper. The new firm succeeds the firm of Gish & Young. Dr. D. J. Gish has retired from active practice after 45 years of service in his profession. He was the pioneer homeopathic physician in this section of country. As a physician he has attained a high standing and after such a long period of labor he can look back upon a life well spent, in which he succeeded in achieving unusual success, both professionally and financially. In his old age he can rest from the active duties of life, conscious of enjoying the respect, esteem and best wishes of the people among whom he has lived so long. He is the oldest physician in the city and the sole survivor of the doctors who healed the sick in Hopkinsville forty years ago. Dr. Young has been engaged in practice here for a number of years, and is well known to our people as one of our best physicians. Dr. Gunn has recently moved from Casky to this city, where he has practiced medicine 19 years, for the last three years according to the teachings of the Homeopathic school. He is an excellent physician, a thorough gentleman and a useful citizen. We cordially welcome him to our city and commend him to the public.

A Worthy Cause.

Since our house of worship was burned, we have been permitted by the kindness of the City Council to meet in the City Court room. Recognizing the fact that we cannot hope to use this room always, I am desirous of taking some steps to rebuild our house of worship. I believe the church has many friends, both white and colored, who feel an interest in its prosperity and who will cheerfully aid in this movement so far as their means will permit, and to such we would say that we are desirous of raising by contribution, enough money to add to our insurance, which has been received, to enable us to build a respectable house of worship. A soliciting committee will be appointed, some one of which will call on you, and trust you will aid us all you can.

BEN J. ALLEN,
For the church.

AN OUTBURST OF ENTHUSIASM.

The Friends of McKenzie Turn Out In The Rain to Do Honor to Quinine Jim.

Fully 2,000 persons turned out to witness and participate in the McKenzie demonstration Saturday night. The weather was threatening all the afternoon and occasionally there was a shower of rain, but by seven o'clock the streets began to fill up with people from every direction and by the time the start was made the parade had assumed proportions that compared favorably with the Cleveland ratification, though of course not so large, and far eclipsed the recent railroad rally.

The procession formed at the corner of 8th and Virginia streets, and extended from 9th street to 6th and up 6th to Clay, a distance of five squares. There were over one hundred horsemen, the brass band, the military company, several hacks filled with ladies, wagons, buggies, and many on foot. There were one hundred torches and fifteen or twenty transparencies. The procession moved off at 8 o'clock, and although a drizzling rain set in it was not allowed to dampen the ardor of the friends of our next Congressman, who completed the line of march marked out despite the inclemency of the weather. Comparatively few of those who intended marching on foot, however, accompanied the procession, as the streets soon got quite muddy. They waited, however, on the pavements and put in the time with the display of red lights, fire works, and bonfires. The procession came down Main street, but disbanded at 9th, instead of at the court house as advertised. This was on account of the bonfires and fire works in the street between 9th and 7th. As soon as the fiery steeds were disposed of and the enthusiastic demonstrations on the streets had somewhat subsided the crowd went to the court house to hear some speeches. The court house was locked and as the speakers preferred not to address the crowd in the open air, on account of the threatening aspect of the weather, the doors were opened after an awkward delay and the Circuit Court room quickly lighted up.

As soon as the crowd became seated Mr. R. W. Henry took the stand and made a rousing address in favor of McKenzie, which was loudly applauded at frequent intervals. His speech was a fine effort, a splendid argument and a fervid appeal and had a telling effect upon the crowd. Mr. Henry was followed by Mr. T. C. Hanberry, who made one of the best off-hand stump speeches it has been our pleasure to hear for many a day. He fairly electrified the crowd and made a reputation as a hustings orator that will stick to him in the future. The crowd dispersed at 10 o'clock.

BY TORCHLIGHT.

The number of persons in the parade was variously estimated at from 300 to 500.

The crowd on the streets was the largest for two years.

Hundreds of ladies were down town to see the demonstration and the small boy was out in all his glory.

The bonfires and tar-barrels burning at the corner of 9th caused the horses to one of the vehicles to run off just as the procession was returning. They dashed down 10th street and the greatest confusion prevailed.

The business houses were handsomely illuminated with a few exceptions.

An elephant balloon was inflated and sent up with a light in from the corner of 8th and Main. It rose high up and lazily floated away towards the northeast.

The discharge of cannon crackers and other fire works was simply deafening. All of the left-over supply of Christmas rockets, etc., was worked off by the local dealers.

Of course the Laffoon men say the affair was not a success, although there were more people in the parade, raining as it was, than there are Laffoon men in the county.

As a rule the friends of the other candidates behaved themselves, but one or two rising young professional men made themselves offensive by yelling and hurrahing and offering to bet money on Laffoon. These insults were, however, passed by unnoticed and if Mr. Laffoon's cause was benefited by this course he is welcome to whatever gains were made.

A lot of hoodlums and street gamins, white and colored, undertook to do dirty work for some unscrupulous enemy and followed the band yelling at intervals for Laffoon. One of these ruffians snatched a flag from the hands of a lady and appropriated it as the procession passed Campbell street. These are the low methods to which some persons in Hopkinsville are not unwilling to stoop to injure Mr. McKenzie.

The Pembroke delegation came on the 8:50 train, bringing their own banners, but they were too late for the procession.

A wagon load of mechanics rode in the procession carrying a transparency with the words, "We the mechanics of Hopkinsville are for Quinine Jim."

The devices and mottoes were gotten up by Mr. P. A. Heaton, and many of them were capital hits. One on the ice company's covered wagon read, "It is a cold day when we get left—we are for Quinine Jim." The ice company had two wagons in the parade, the other bore the inscription, "Ice to pack defeated candidates on—Quinine Jim won't need any." The mottoes were none of them of a personal or offensive character and there was nothing said or done during the entire affair that was in the least degree discourteous to Mr. McKenzie's opponents.

A BAD RECORD.

A Farmer Pays His Respects to Mr. Laffoon.

Who are you for for Congress? is the question of the day, and a most important question it is, especially to the farmers. Those who heard Mr. McKenzie's speech on Monday last, will remember his statement, that in the last 25 years but 2 bills had been passed in Congress that in any way looked to relief of the farmers. Just think of it! Although you pay the taxes and do the voting, although you have it in your power to elect to office those who will favor your cause, you have allowed this and that prejudice, this and that clique of politicians, this and that man, to blind and deceive you as to your real interest, so that through all these years of labor and toil you have been without representation, no one to champion your cause or raise his voice in your defense. Is it not time to arise in your might and demand that recognition to which you are entitled? I shall not advise who to vote for in this canvass, but as one of the candidates has put himself on record as the friend of Fraud and Monopoly, consequently the enemy of the farmer, I wish to heap upon him such a rebuke as will forever retire him to private life as an unworthy steward, and teach others to beware. I refer to Hon. Polk Laffoon, of Hopkins Co.

During the session of Congress just closed, a bill was introduced to regulate the sale and manufacture of oleomargerine or bogus butter, a villainous compound of greases and fats of every conceivable nature, deodorized and doctored with chemicals, made to look, taste and smell like butter, put upon the market and sold as genuine, pure butter. So large were the profits, both to manufacturer and merchant, that it had well nigh driven honest butter from the markets. Exports ceased, because the bogus stuff was palmed off on exporters and foreign markets refused to take American goods. America's greatest interest, the dairy, was tottering upon the verge of ruin. Here in our own county and state enterprising men built creameries, farmers were building barns, filling them with milk cows and sowing their thin and worn lands to grass. A new era was dawning upon our people. But, alas, this miserable fraud entered side by side in competition with the honest product of the creameries and failure and ruin was the result. So it was all over the broad land, and hence this bill was presented to Congress, not asking prohibition, but simply protection from a fraudulent transaction. Under provisions of the bill, the oleomargerine business was put under control of the Revenue Department, a 2 cent tax imposed, a care sufficiency to pay expenses, every manufacturer and dealer required to take out license, every package required to be stamped and plainly labeled Oleomargerine; thus putting it before the people on its own merits and requiring it to be sold for what it really is and not butter. Could anything be fairer and more just? Congress thought not and after a full investigation of all the facts, passed the bill with good majority. So with the Senate, and the President gave it his most hearty sanction and approval. But Mr. Laffoon, wiser than the majority of Congressmen and Senators, even than the President himself, records his vote against its passage, misrepresenting his constituents and in effect voting to continue and maintain a villainous fraud, perpetrated by a few monopolists with millions in their pockets stolen as it were from the honest farmers and dairymen of the country. No wonder they fought the bill to the bitter end, and spent thousands upon thousands of dollars in lobbying and God only knows in what other ways. But the measure was righteous and just and there were men enough there true to themselves, true to their constituents and true to common honesty and fair dealing to defeat the nefarious designs of greedy pilferers. With such a record, what right has Mr. Laffoon to ask or expect your votes? Let the cry be raised, "Defeat Laffoon though the Heavens fall."

A FARMER.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN,

18 AND 20 NINTH STREET.
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one time, $1.00; one week, $1.50; six months, $9.00; twelve months, $15.00.

One column one time, $12.00; one week $18.00 six months, $96.00; twelve months, $150.00.

For further information apply for card of rates.

Special locals 80 cents per inch for each insertion; among reading matter 20 cents per line. Obituary notices over 10 lines, resolutions of respect, announcements of festivals, concerts and all entertainments where an admittance fee is charged, 5 cents per line for each insertion.

Cheap Club Rates.

Subscribers to the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN will be given the benefit of the following cheap club rates with other papers and periodicals:

S. K. and Daily Courier-Journal	$12 00
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" " " Commercial	3 00
" " " Farmers Home Journal	3 20
" " " Home and Farm	2 25
" " Daily N. Y. World	7 55
" " Semi-Weekly "	3 50
" " Weekly World	2 70
" " " N. Y. Sun	3 10
" " N. Y. Star	2 80
" " Littell's Living Age	9 50
" " Toledo Blade	2 90
" " Arkansaw Traveler	3 50
" " Detroit Free Press	2 95
" " Peck's Sun	3 10
" " Peterson's Magazine	3 60
" " Godey's Lady's Book	3 60
" " Demorest's Monthly	3 60
" " Leslie's Popular Monthly	4 60
" " Cottage Hearth	2 85

How It Was Done.

Owensboro Inquirer.

The Madisonville Times "honestly believes" that "one-third of 810" will cover all the fraudulent votes added to the Hopkins county poll-books to nominate Mr. Laffoon in 1884.

The Times is nearly accurate. On the night of the primary in 1884 a telegram came to Owensboro giving Mr. Laffon's vote in Hopkins county at 1,640. Returns from other counties were in to a sufficient extent to indicate that with no more than 1640 votes in Hopkins county Mr. Laffoon was a dead duck in that fight. But there must have been some exceedingly careless figuring done by the Hopkins county election clerks that day. They went over the same books again at a later hour that same night and found 294 more votes for Mr. Laffoon.

By a singular coincidence this was just about what was needed to nominate Mr. Laffoon!

It is also very close to the number of votes which the Madisonville Times, Mr. Laffoon's home organ, admits were fraudulently placed on the Hopkins county poll-books by zealous friends of Mr. Laffoon!

By this remarkable coincidence Mr. Clay lost his nomination to Congress.

By this unblushing, outrageous, deliberate fraud, Mr. Laffoon has been enabled to draw Mr. Clay's salary as Congressman from the Second district of Kentucky.

With such a plan made ready, with every conspirator carefully instructed in what he was to do in case there should be a demand for more Laffoon votes from Hopkins county after the returns were in, with every arrangement made for deliberately cheating the people by fraudulently adding as many names to the poll books as might be needed, it is not to be wondered at that the Laffoon managers were confident of success in 1884.

And it could not be wondered at if they seemed confident of success again.

It is doubtless quite true that there is never a primary without some irregular voting. Try they ever so hard, the officers of election can only hope to diminish, not wholly to prevent, such irregularities. But such votes, slipped in stealthily in spite of official vigilance, are of a character altogether different from the scheme of fraud presented by this Hopkins county case. The "irregularity" in Hopkins county was a deliberate fraud, planned beforehand and carried out with the coöperation of the very men chosen to enforce fairness at the polls.

That so foul a conspiracy to cheat the sovereign people of this district has been so far successful and unrebuked is to our shame. We have been hoodwinked by a coterie of corrupt politicians, doing their deeds of darkness under cover of night, and concealing the evidence of their guilt by making way with the poll books which contained a damning array of testimony—294 witnesses—against them. We have been robbed of the right to choose our nominee—he was chosen for us by a ring of tricksters and fraud-hatchers.

This charge of fraud was made two years ago by the Henderson Journal. It was at first feebly denied and a braggadocio offer made to allow an inspection of the doctored poll-books. When the time came for accepting the offer the books could not be found. They never will be found. Some of the men who were in the scheme before are against Mr. Laffoon this time, and they have given the whole dirty business away. The only denial now made is a feeble protestation that the reports have been exaggerated! Enough is admitted, however, to show that Mr. Clay was deliberately cheated out of his nomination by the fraudulent addition of nearly 300 names to the Hopkins county poll-books on the night of October 13, 1884, after the polls had closed all over the district, and after it had been ascertained that by the honest vote of the people Mr. Clay was the nominee of the party for Congress.

It is about the dirtiest and foulest piece of business we know of in Kentucky politics, and that is saying a great deal.

Greater Than the Greatest.

THE LARGEST AND MOST PROSPEROUS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH.

The fame and good done by the S. S. S. Company cannot be told in the limited space that we have, but suffering humanity has blessed the man that has given to them the means wherby their sufferings could be alleviated. Of all the patent medicines that have been offered to the public, none has ever received the substantial endorsement that this great medicine has. There is hardly a drug store in the United States that does not keep this great alleviator on its shelves. The first cause of the success of S. S. S. is its merits. For blood poison it is a remedy that never fails. It has routed disease, and victory in the shape of a huge fortune has been realized by the S. S. S. Company. Mothers have blessed it for the relief of their children.—Augusta Chronicle, May 23, 1889.

For sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 157 W 23 St., N. Y.

We are putting more reading matter in the KENTUCKIAN than ever before, yet the price remains unchanged—only $2 a year. Try it for a year.

PEE DEE, KY.

ED. SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

We have plenty of rain at last. The tobacco was never known to improve so much as in the last ten days, we had no rain in July nor August, yet we have a better corn crop than last year. Notwithstanding the low prices in wheat there will be a full crop planted this fall.

Mr. J. C. Marques, our popular merchant at Pee Dee, will start east about the 18th of this month to buy his fall stock. He will leave his business in charge of our town beauty, Pete Luttrell.

Mr. J. I. Longacre has a full stock dry goods and groceries which he is selling cheap for cash.

The Main street hotel is having a good trade at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Southall are at Dawson Springs. They will spend a few days with their son Dr. J. A. Southall at Hanson before they return home.

Dr. Jack Whitlock speaks of going to the Purchase to practice physic as soon as he can leave his patient at Pembroke.

Mr. Bud Ford the gas vendor at Pee dee, has not been so well since the picnic ot Mr. Harrison's. Joe Farnsworth also looks a little pale.

Well our primary election is nearly here. I know but 4 men who propose to vote against McKenzie. I see no reason why any man in this county should turn his back on Jim McKenzie. There seems to be more opposition to him in Hopkinsville than in the whole county besides. Some of the business men of that place oppose him. Now we sing that same song to you that you sang to us last winter when Clarksville was taking tobacco from your market. You said stand by your home market, if you do sacrifice a little. Well I agreed with you in that. Now I ask you to stand by your county man when you know he is the best man on the track. Quinine Jim will come in ahead now "don yuo for get it."

MURRY.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity."

Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial bottles free at J. R. Armistead's drug store. Large Size $1.00.

Grand Excursion to Kansas City.

On Tuesday, September 14, 1886, The Gulf Route (K. C., S. & M. R. R.) will give a Grand Low Rate Excursion from Memphis to Kansas City, and return. The rate for this excursion has been fixed at the nominal sum of $10. Tickets will be sold for trains leaving Memphis at 10:45 a.m. and 6:00 p. m., and will be good to return until and including Sunday, the 19th. This will afford the people of Memphis and vicinity an excellent opportunity to visit the great city of the Missouri valley at a trifling cost. Ample and first-class accommodations will be provided for all. Tickets will be on sale at depot and at Union Ticket Office, 31 Madison Street, Memphis. The Great Kansas City Inter-State Exposition and Fair, Sept. 13 to 18, inclusive. For full information call on or address H. D. ELLIS, T. A., 31 Madison St., Memphis.

OFFICERS OF ELECTION

For Democratic Congressional Primary September 18th.

Hopkinsville No. 1—F. S. Meacham, Alex Campbell, judges; D. L. Johnson, clerk.

Hopkinsville No. 2—M. H. Nelson, M. V. Owen, judges; Ike Burnett, clerk.

Lafayette—Buster Frazer and Chas. Rives, judges; Prof. Frogge, clerk.

Bennettstown—Robt. Brame and J. A. Boyd, judges; R. C. Pollard, clerk.

Union School House—C. L. Dade and J. W. Carloss, judges; J. B. Walker, clerk.

Newstead—W. H. Boyd and T. W. Baker, judges; A. M. Henry, clerk.

Fairview No. 1—W. H. Shanklin and T. H. Carroll, judges; C. G. Layne, clerk.

Fairview No. 2—R. Vaughan and B. D. Lackey, judges; M. C. Layne, clerk.

Pembroke—Jno. H. Seargent and W. T. Radford, judges; R. Y. Pendleton, clerk.

Longview—L. O. Garrott and C. B. Cherry, judges; E. C. Griffin, clerk.

Mt Vernon—R. A. Elgin and C. T. Yancey, judges; G. W. Lackey, clerk.

Hamby—R. D. Martin and J. J. Salmon, judges; L. R. Salmon, clerk.

Fruit Hill—Geo. W. Davis and J. H. Cavanah, judges; C. C. West, clerk.

Scates' Mill—W. H. Cato and J. J. White, judges; D. T. Farmer, clerk.

Garrettsburg—J. J. C. McKnight, and R. C. Rives, judges; F. M. Quarles, clerk.

Bainbridge—J. W. Owen and Jno. Cornelius, judges; W. F. McAtee, clerk.

Barker's Mill—Wm. Cloud and Robt. Whitlock, judges; E. C. Peyton, clerk.

Belleview—J. N. Cox and J. F. Clardy, judges; J. J. Reed, clerk.

Stuart's—Joe Hite and Jordan Bass, judges; G. W. Rives, clerk.

Wilson—J. C. McKinney and F. M. West, judges; F. M. Dulin, clerk.

Crofton—Jno. M. Dulin and J. E. Croft, judges; J. B. Jackson, clerk.

Kelly—G. C. Brasher and F. W. Owen, judges; H. B. Crunk, clerk.

Casky—J. J. Stuart and D. M. Whittaker, judges; Wint Henry, clerk.

If any of these fail to act, the committeeman in the district or the other officers present are authorized to fill the vacancies.

Notwithstanding the cry of hard times the people find time and money enough to subscribe for the Kentuckian, and we continue to get new subscribers every day. There are still others who are in need of good reading at a cheap rate, to whom we would like to send our paper. We can give you more for your money than you can get elsewhere, so try the Kentuckian.

Jno. Elliott, a brakeman, was killed at Stanford.

Any one wishing to buy a new home made buggy or to trade a good combined saddle and harness horse for one is requested to call at this of-

FASHION NOTES.

Timely Suggestions for Ladies With an Ample Supply of Pin-Money.

The Marquise is the newest lace.

Striped etamine is the ruling fabric.

False chignons are not worn in Paris.

Jewelry is not worn with summer toilets.

The rage for black stockings is on the wane.

Parisians no longer wear high-heeled shoes.

Bustles are less exaggerated in Paris than in London.

Marquise lace has small Spanish designs on Chantilly ground.

Moonstone jewelry set in fine diamonds is very fashionable.

Tight lacing is not practiced by the French women of fashion of the day.

Puffed chemisettes of mull and nainsook are pretty and cool for summer wear.

Sailor hats, Cowes caps and sailor frocks are correct seaside wear for young girls.

Suede stockings are worn with black low shoes and black dresses, but not in the city.

Reds and deep blues remain the favorite seaside colors for walks on the beach and bathing.

All the cream and ecru laces, and all the summer stuffs which imitate laces, are worn to excess.

Malines lace is revived for dress coverings and trimmings over white or united silk or moire.

The traveling dress this season, to be in high fashion, must resemble a riding habit in simplicity and severity of effect.

Crazy cloth comes in cream and pure white, buttercup yellow, tan, ecru, pale rose, baby blue, and delicate heliotrope.

Chemisettes to resemble plaited shirt fronts are worn with summer frocks, the finish of the deep linen collar and man's necktie being considered indispensable.

Jeweled net, lace in the piece, with pendant drops of iridescent or fine cut jet beads, is combined with jewelled Marquise lace edgings on dressy evening frocks, the foundation of which is satin rhadames—white, black or tinted.

The long traveling cloak in use on the other side this summer is the nun's pelisse of serge, pongee, or poplin, gathered about the neck with or without a hood, and with sleeves that are either very long and quite wide or only half long. This pelisse may be lined with self-colored or bright silks, striped or plain, or made with felled seams and unlined.

A magnificent dress lately sent to a lady in Saratoga is of silver gray satin combined with cream white watered silk, and trimmed profusely with point duchesse lace and smoked pearls. The stomacher, collar, cuffs and epaulettes are made entirely of pearls, while boucle pearl fringes fall from the epaulettes over the upper arm and decorate the lace falls on the overskirts. The cost of this dress was $650.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SALMON-POACHING.

How This Unlawful Business Is Carried On in Canada.

The unlawful act which the wardens most carefully guard against is "drifting." One or two poachers will steal out at night carrying a peculiarly-made net in their canoes. They stretch this across the head of a pool and it is so weighted and buoyed that it stands upright, reaching nearly to the bottom. As the current causes the net to drift down stream, one canoe stays at each end to keep it straight. There is usually a white rope at the bottom of the net. Seeing this, the salmon raise themselves a little, only to be caught by the gills in the meshes. When the shaking of the net shows that one is caught, the poacher quickly paddles to the spot, raises the net, kills the fish with a blow on its head and throws it into the canoe. In this sneaking way nearly all the salmon in a pool may be netted out in a night. If the wardens happen to come along in their dug-outs, they try to seize the and identify the poachers. Then there may be a fight, and perhaps a canoe will be sunk, and a poacher or a warden will get a cold bath. On one river, the poachers used to station a boy on an island below them, with a horn which he blew whenever the wardens approached. One of the latter was so active that the poachers resolved to punish him. They took an old worthless net and stretched it out into the river from a rock on the bank. A rope was rove through the net and the shore end made fast over a pulley to the traces of a horse. A boy stood beside the horse, and two poachers in a canoe held the outer end of the net. Down came the warden, poling along in his dug-out, and pulled the end of the net away from the seeming unwilling poachers. He began taking it in his dug-out, congratulating himself on his prize, and had hauled it half-way in when the boy on shore struck the horse, which started on a full gallop up the bank, jerking the net after it. In a flash the net was pulled out of the dug-out, the latter upset, and the astonished warden pitched into the river. But I hope the poachers were punished in their turn. For if these lawless men had their way, there would be no salmon left in the rivers, and no such glorious sport as fly-fishing.—*Ripley Hitchcock, in St. Nicholas.*

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace up*. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at J. R. Armistead's Drug Store.

Anything you need in the job line, call in and see us as we will treat you right in prices and work.

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If you should avail yourself of the advantages that are now offered by the Kansas City Route, the only direct route from the South to the West and Northwest. This line runs its entire trains, with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, from Memphis to Kansas City, saving many hours time over any other route. If you are going you will save money by purchasing your tickets via Memphis and the Kansas City Route. Send for large map of this Short Route; mailed free.

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